礼物

Species as Gifts

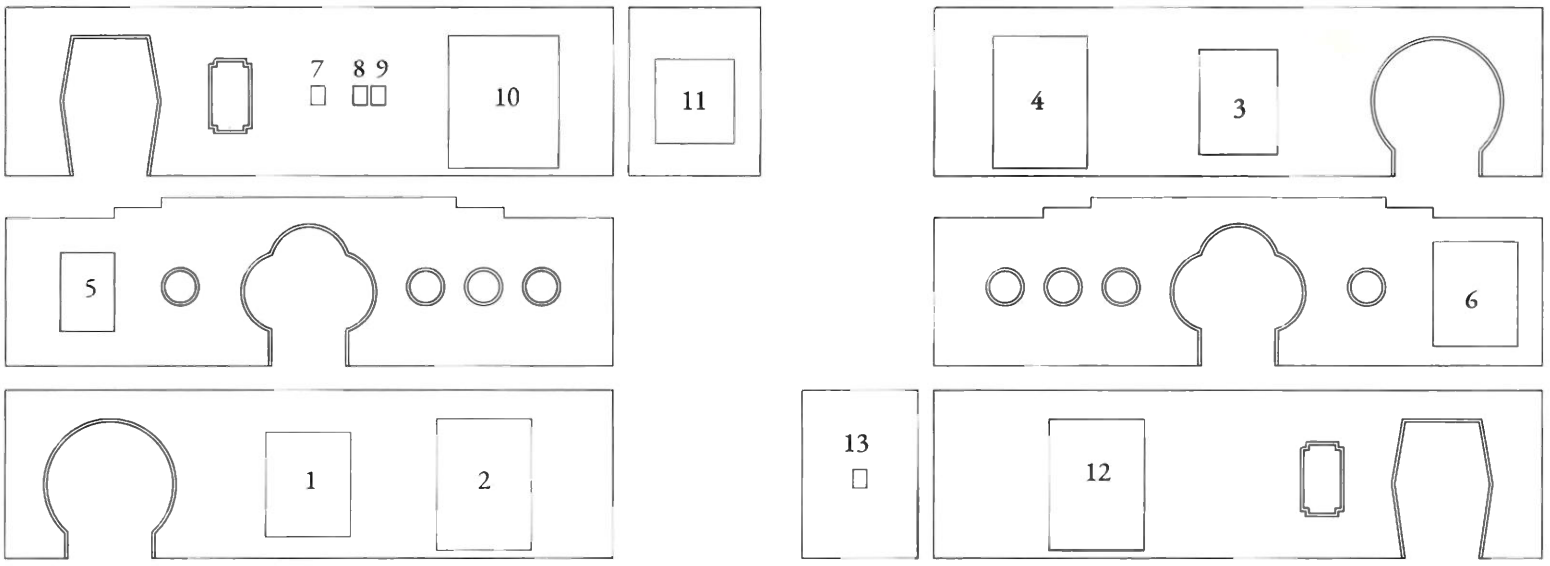
崔洁

Cui Jie

WEST BUND MUSEUM
PROJECT 2019-2024

Centre Pompidou

展厅 0 / Gallery 0
西岸美术馆与蓬皮杜中心五年展陈合作项目
Centre Pompidou × West Bund Museum Project



1. 瓷器长颈鹿和中国保险大楼 , 2023 年
***Porcelain giraffes and China Insurance Tower*, 2023**
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

2. 杨浦公园 , 2023 年
***Yangpu Park*, 2023**
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

4. 雕塑公园 , 2023 年
***Sculpture Park*, 2023**
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

5. 瓷器长颈鹿和中国保险大楼 #2, 2023 年
Porcelain giraffes and China Insurance Tower #2
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

10. 中山公园 , 2023 年
***Zhongshan Park*, 2023**
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

12. 上海植物园 , 2023 年
***Shanghai Botanical Garden*, 2023**
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3. 瓷器吻鹅和上海航天大楼 , 2023 年
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7. 中国铁线莲 , 2023 年
***Chinese clematics*, 2023**
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

8. 星花 , 2023 年
***Papaver cambricum*, 2023**
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6. 瓷器吻鹅和上海衡山电影院 , 2023 年
***Porcelain kissing geese and Shanghai Hengshan Movie Theater*, 2023**
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9. 毒麦 , 2023 年
***Darnel*, 2023**
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

13. 罂粟 , 2023 年
***Papaver cambricum*, 2023**
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

11. 瓷器公鸡和上海金光外滩中心 , 2023 年
Porcelain rooster and *Shanghai Golden Light Bund Center*, 2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

墙纸在《革命与浪漫》（由“艺纱堂 / 服饰出版香港”出版）一书的历史图片素材基础上进行了艺术再创作，多方联系作者与出版社无果，如有侵权，请与我们联络。
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墙体与墙纸设计

展览的空间设计灵感源于位于上海徐汇区的东安公园，崔洁将其视为 150 年来上海园林演变的缩影与象征。从一个曾经家族式的私人花园，逐步在中华人民共和国成立初期演变为公共花园，并发展至今。它拥有全新的植物、树木及公共雕塑，同时依然保留了显著的对中国古典园林典型风格的引用。

覆盖墙体的墙纸为 1960 年代设计的丝绸装饰织物的复制品，当时由杭州胜利丝绸厂生产。它最初是敦煌莫高窟壁画中一些图案的变体，在这里再次被重新诠释，呈现出崭新的地位和意义。

Walls and wallpaper design

The space design of the exhibition is inspired by Dong'an Park, located in Xuhui district of Shanghai, that the artist considers an emblematic example of the evolution of gardens in Shanghai over the past 150 years. From a private garden made for the enjoyment of a family, it became a public garden in the early years of the People's Republic of China and has evolved up to now, hosting new species of plants and trees as well as public sculptures, while keeping strong references to Chinese classical garden's canon.

The wallpaper is a reproduction of a silk decorative fabric designed in the 1960's and produced at that time by Victory Silk Factory in Hanghzou. Originally a variation on motifs found in some fresco in Dunhuang's Mogao caves, it is reinterpreted again here and takes on new status and significations.

在“礼物”中，崔洁将近年来对本地公园的田野调查成果用造景的方式与十余件绘画新作相结合，探讨上海这座城市下建筑、雕塑以及生态的嬗递更替以及与之相关的历史与回忆。在此之中，动植物及园林曾被以“礼物”的形式被互赠于国家或城市之间被动迁徙；而“园”的概念，也从官署或私署转变为公共空间，并随着需求及审美的变化成为了更具广泛意义的游憩之处。

本次展览延续了崔洁对城市规划、地域研究以及景观雕塑的热衷，并在展览设计上借鉴了上海东安公园的景观规划，用东方园林中对写意美的追求为绘画引入新的观看方式，如叠山理水般将画作当作造园手法中的陈设道具，与以 1960 年代的敦煌锦为原型的墙面布料彼此延续生长，共同作为虚拟景观的一部分。园林本身即是工程技术和艺术手段的结合，其设计者在喧闹城市中心、高架与楼宇之间的缝隙试图僻出世外桃源，将人与城市隔开距离去获取一个短暂的自然环境，为达到“虽由人作，宛若天开”的意境。而人类文明与自然之间相互介入的关系，一直是崔洁的创作中重要的脉络之一，作品中平滑的、边界分明的理性画面里，长风公园、国泰电影院、以吻鹅为形象的被大型缩放的瓷瓶……这些似曾相识的景观和场景与抽象的铁轨图案交织在一起，是一种对人为工艺与自然、社会政治与历史演变之间的客观记录与审视。

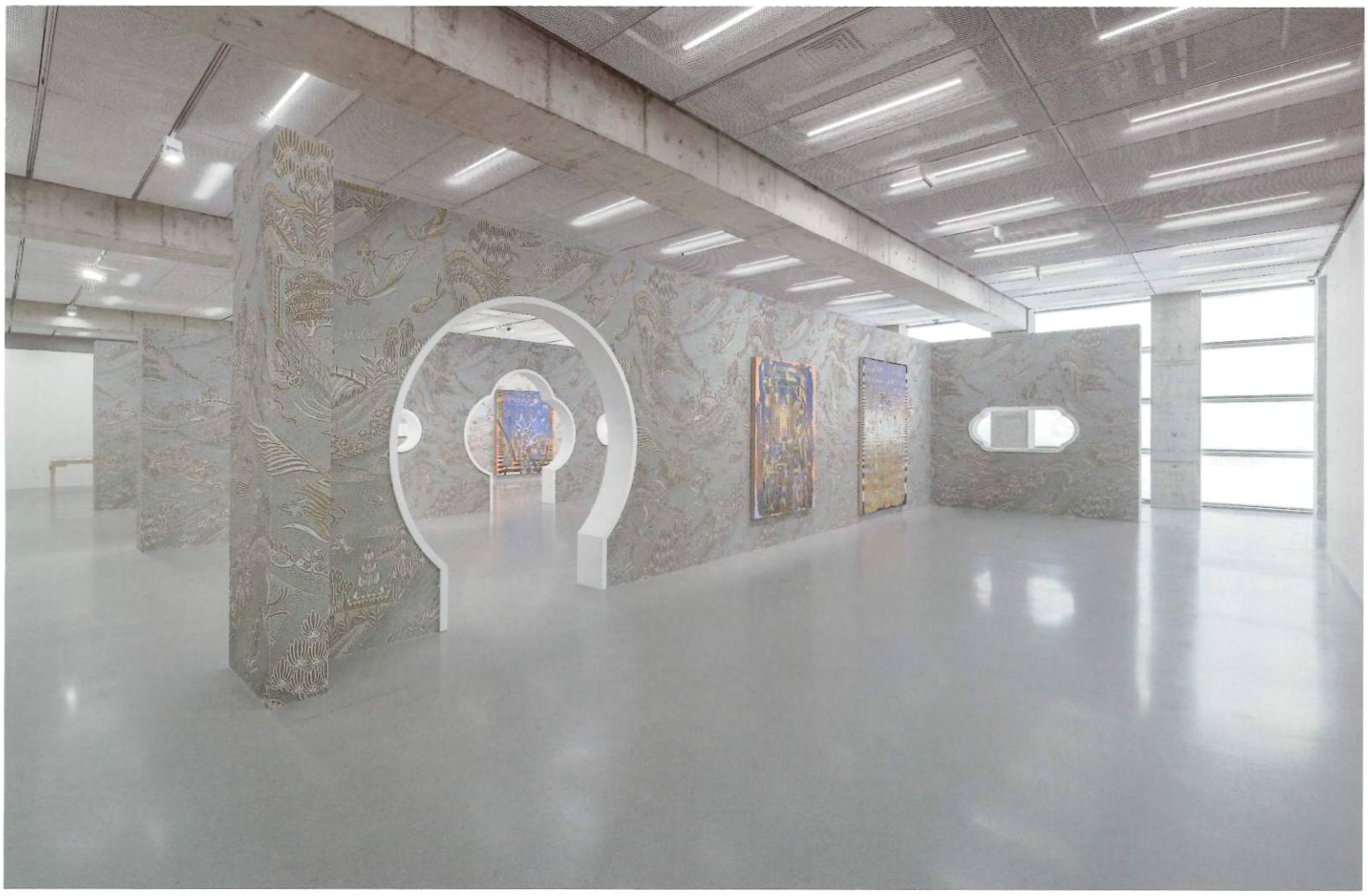
策展人：顾悠悠、费保罗

In “Species as Gifts”, Cui Jie brings her recent field investigation of local parks into the creation of new sceneries through over a dozen new paintings. She delves into the successive transformations of architecture, sculpture, and ecology in the city of Shanghai, along with their associated histories and memories. Within this context, animals, plants, and gardens exchanged between nations or cities act as “gifts” that are transformed into mobile assets. The concept of the garden also evolves from being the property of the state or private individuals to becoming an open public space, which over time acquires a broader meaning as a place of recreation and nurturing, in response to evolving social needs and changing aesthetics.

This exhibition follows upon Cui Jie’s passion for urban planning, regional research, and landscape sculpture. In its design, she draws inspiration from the landscape planning of Shanghai Dong’an Park and introduces a new way of viewing paintings infused with the ideals of Eastern impressionism found in Asian gardens. The artworks are presented as elements of garden design, akin to the arrangement of props, and they come to life together with the wall fabric modeled after Dunhuang brocade from the 1960s, ultimately forming part of the virtual landscape.

Gardens themselves combine engineering and artistic techniques, and their designers strive to carve out a utopian oasis amidst the hustle and bustle, elevated roads, and towering buildings of the city. The aim is to create a temporary natural environment that in the words of Cui Jie, “appears as if it were created by the heavens, even though it is man-made.” The interplay between human civilization and nature has always been a significant theme in Cui Jie’s work. In the well delineated compositions that are polished and lucid, landmarks like Changfeng Park, the Cathay Cinema, and the large-scaled porcelain in the shape of kissing geese... these seemingly familiar scenes are being woven into abstract patterns reminiscent of railway tracks and constitute balanced records and observations of the interactions among human creation, nature, social-political dynamics, and historical change.

Curators: Youyou Gu, Paul Frèches



“礼物”展览现场 “Species as Gifts” on-site view, 摄影 photos: Alessandro Wang

作品 1 与作品 5 中的长颈鹿象征着原产于遥远地域的动物，根据悠久的外交礼物传统，这些动物以馈赠之名贯穿了整个现代历史的长河。

此外，崔洁还指出动物皮毛与瓷器裂纹之间的相似之处。瓷器裂纹曾是一种制造过程中产生的缺陷，后来被逐渐接纳，成为宋代视如珍宝的美学源泉。考虑到视觉品味由可塑及持续演变的非稳定因素决定，因此它与生产基础结构相互作用，最终对环境造成决定性影响。该组画作的背景为一座伪装成树形的 5G 信号塔。

The giraffes in these two paintings refer to animals native of faraway geographical areas that were offered throughout modern history, according to a long tradition of diplomatic gifts.

The artist also suggests a parallel between the tasks of the animals' fur and the cracks in the porcelain, once a fabrication flaw that was later adopted and became the source of a highly valued esthetic during the Song dynasty. As visual taste is determined by unstable values that can be modeled and are subject to constant evolution, it creates interactions with the production infrastructure that ultimately have a decisive impact the environment. The background of the painting features a 5G signal tower disguised in the shape of a tree.

左 L:
1. 瓷器长颈鹿和中国保险大楼
Porcelain giraffes and China Insurance Tower, 2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

右 R:
5. 瓷器长颈鹿和中国保险大楼 #2
Porcelain giraffes and China Insurance Tower #2, 2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

在该组四幅画作中，崔洁描绘了具有典型现代主义及社会主义流行风格的公共雕塑，这些雕塑起初被放置于 20 世纪下半叶的市中心，不少来往的行人都可以看到。自改革开放以来，上海的飞速发展和建区扩容为公共空间的使用和管理带来了全新的方式和条件，雕塑也被频繁迁移至公共花园或公园等地。这些雕塑往往根据一些经典图像创作，迁移后在植物和树木之间开始萌芽出它们新的生命，从而获得不同的意义。崔洁曾强调这些植物和树木也有与政治和社会条件相互交织的特殊的历史背景。例如，作品《中山公园》中的悬铃木（通常被错认为法国梧桐），几十年来一直被视作市中心街道和从前外国租界的经典写照，曾由一位英国商人于 1866 年在私人花园栽种，目前也被公认为上海最古老的树种。值得一提的是，作品《上海植物园》画面底部所描绘的聚合草为 1973 年朝鲜献给中国的物种。

In this group of four paintings, the artist depicts public sculptures with a typical modernist – socialist fashion, that were initially installed during the second half of the 20th century in central areas of the city where they could be seen by many passersby. The rapid growth of Shanghai and its development into districts spread over a much bigger geographical area since the time of opening up and reforms, brought new approaches and conditions in the use and management of public spaces, leading to regular moves of the statues to other places, generally public gardens or parks. These sculptures, often made with archetypal motives hence begin a new life between plants and trees, and acquire a different meaning. Cui Jie underlines that those plants and trees also have peculiar histories that are intertwined with political and social conditions. For instance, the plane tree in the painting Zhongshan Park, considered for decades as a typical feature of the streets in the city center and the former foreign concessions, is actually the oldest of the species referenced in Shanghai and was planted by an English businessman in 1866 in a place that then was a private garden. Worth to be mentioned as well, the grass Comfrey depicted at the bottom of the painting Shanghai Botanical Garden, is a species offered by North Korea to the PRC in 1973.

左 L:
2. 杨浦公园
Yangpu Park，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

右 R:
4. 中山公园
Zhongshan Park，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

该系列画作展示了虚构的雕像草图，象征理想化的女神形象，这些形象寓意着上海随处可见的各种入侵植物。崔洁试图摹拟中国大都市中普通公共花园与公园中雕塑的美学准则，尽管在这个时代仍然有些模糊。

These drawings represent sketches of imaginary statues, representing idealized feminine figures that stand as allegories of various species of invasive plants commonly found in Shanghai. Cui Jie is mimicking the esthetic codes of sculptures that dwell in ordinary public gardens and parks of a generic Chinese metropolis, in a time that remains somehow blurry.

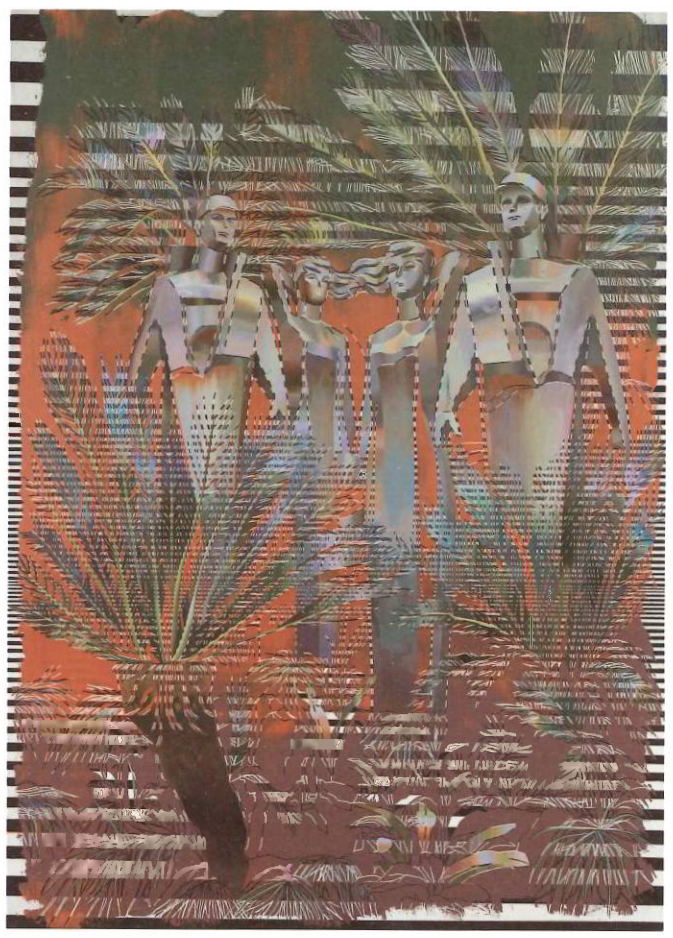
7. 中国铁线莲 *Chinese clematics*，2023
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

8. 星花 *Starflower*，2023
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

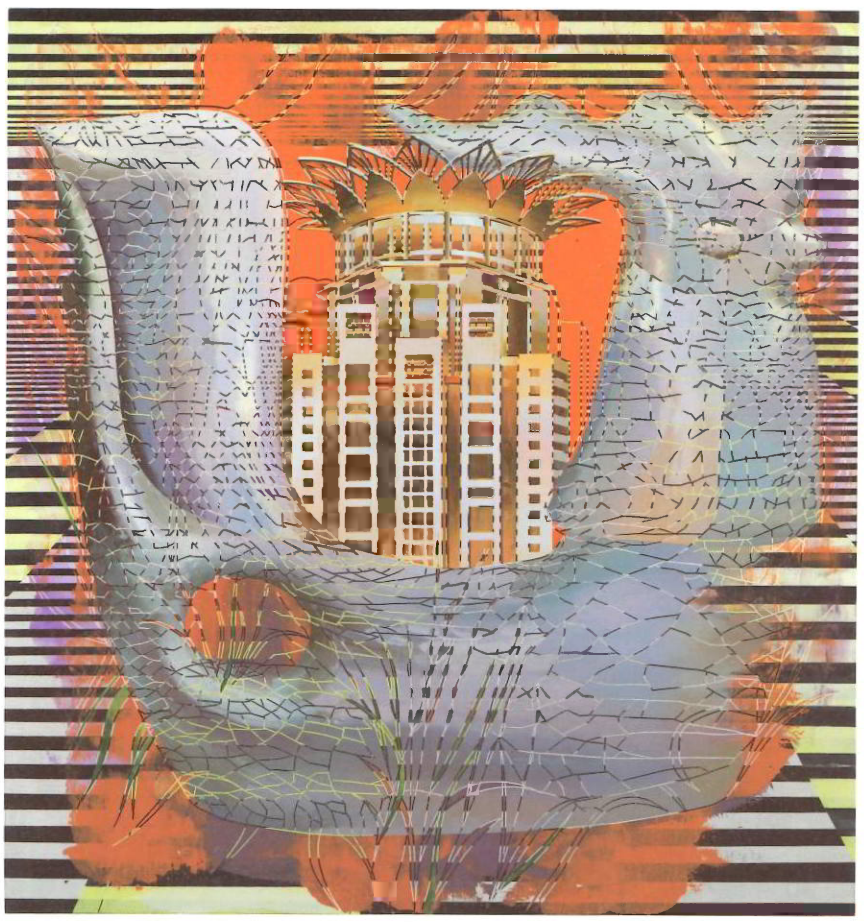
9. 毒麦 *Darnel*，2023
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

13. 罂粟 *Papaver cambricum*，2023
纸上彩色铅笔 Color pencil on paper

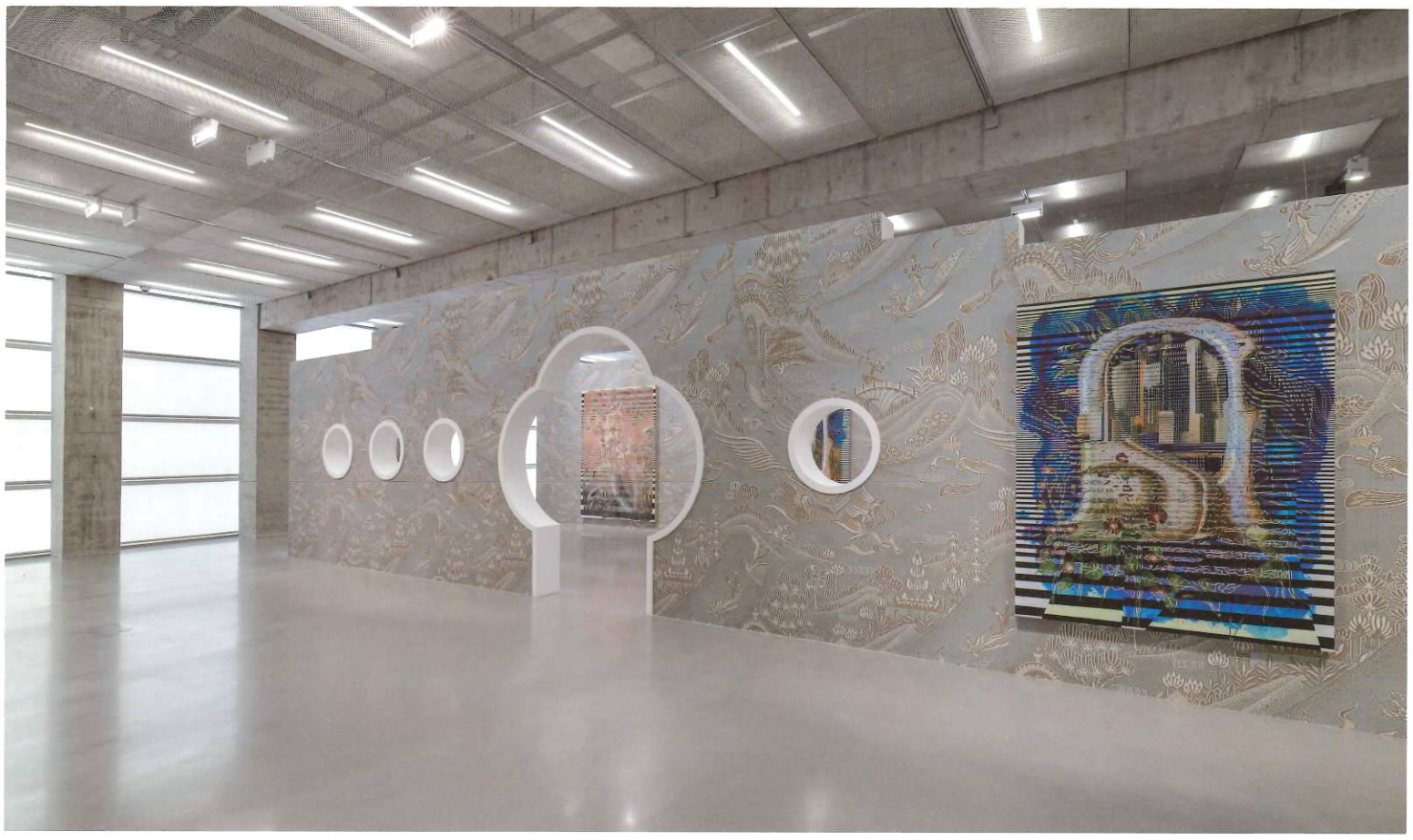
10. 雕塑公园
Sculpture Park，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas



12. 上海植物园
Shanghai Botanical Garden，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas



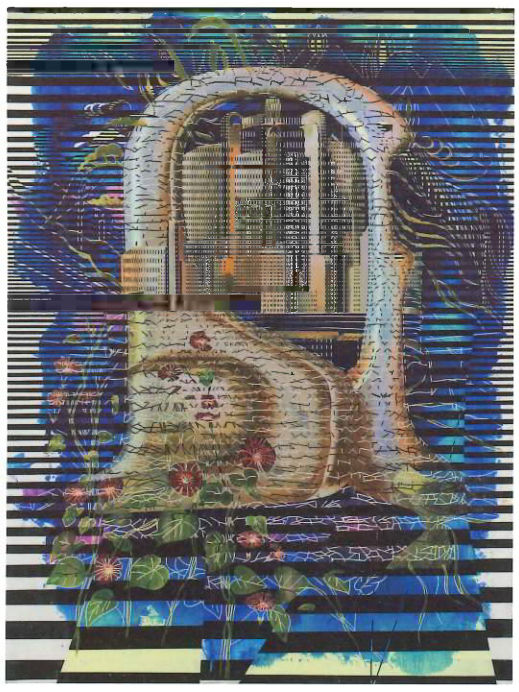
11. 瓷器公鸡和上海金光外滩中心
Porcelain rooster and Shanghai Golden Light Bund Center，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas



崔洁长期收集风格化的小型瓷制动物雕塑，这些雕塑是上海自 1970 年代末至今私人住宅内最常见的装饰品。它们采用了中国古典美学原型之一——瓷器的流行与工业版本，将不同风格的影响融会贯通，以独有的方式统一了西方现代主义和中国传统元素，呈现出一种后现代的风格。它们与上海建筑和城市发展中具有历史意义的建筑更唱迭和，最先脱颖而出的便是优雅的衡山电影院。该影院建于 1951 年，具有晚期装饰艺术风格，也是中华人民共和国成立后建造的第一座电影院。第二个是耐人寻味的航天大楼，建于 1997 年，是早期玻璃幕墙高层建筑之一。第三个是标志性的金光外滩中心，建于 2002 年，同样拥有深刻的时代精神印记。这些建筑和雕塑可被视作多元复杂的美学、政治和社会交互的载体。作品 6 与作品 11 中所描绘的植物是如今上海很常见的两种入侵物种圆叶牵牛和互花米草，它们隐喻了自然或文化进化过程中的偶然性与混乱。

同时，构成画面背景的条状图案自 2022 年以来成为崔洁作品中频繁使用的母题。它让人联想到人行横道，也唤起所有类型的网络，包括物理的、数字的、象征性的及其交叉点，为该组作品丰富了另一层隐喻的符号学纬度。

The artist has been collecting stylized, small-scaled animal sculptures made of porcelain, that were a most common decorative artefact of private interiors in Shanghai from the late 1970's up to recently. Using a popular and industrial version of one of the archetypes of Chinese classical esthetics that is porcelain, these objects combine different stylistic influences in a unique blend of western modernism and Chinese traditional references with a postmodern twist. They echo with buildings of historical significance in the architectural and urban development of Shanghai, the first being the elegant Hengshan Movie Theater, a cinema built in 1951 in a late art deco style and the first to be constructed after the founding of the People's Republic. The second one is the intriguing Astronautics Hotel, one of the early high rises with glass façade built in 1997. The third, the iconic Golden Light Bund Center was built in 2002 and also bears a profound mark of the zeitgeist. These architectures and sculptures can be seen as vehicles of complex esthetic, political and social interactions. The plants depicted in 6 and the 7 are Ipomoea purpurea and Spartina alterniflora, two invasive species now common in Shanghai, that also allude the contingency and confusion of evolution processes, natural or cultural. The stripped background that structures these paintings is a motif widely used by the artist since 2022. It evokes pedestrian crossings but also any sort of networks, physical, digital or symbolic and their intersections, adding another semiotic layer to the metaphor that the artist draws in this group of works.

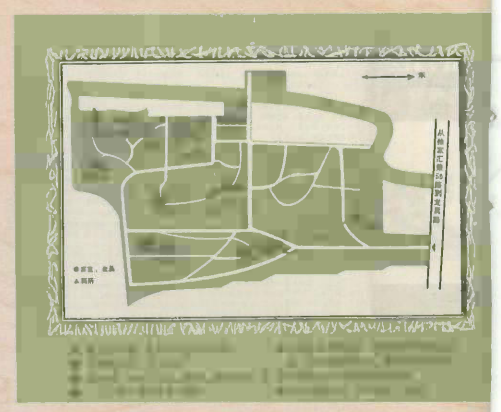


左 L:
3. 瓷器吻鹅和上海航天大楼
Porcelain kissing geese and Shanghai Astronautics Building，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

右 R:
6. 瓷器吻鹅和上海衡山电影院
Porcelain kissing geese and Shanghai Hengshan Movie Theater，2023
布面丙烯 Acrylic on canvas

1963
朝鲜平壤市赠送给上海的一批珍贵植物，其中有朝鲜黄杨、天女花、冷杉、红松等和花草共20种，栽种在龙华苗圃（今上海植物园）。
A group of precious plants donated to Shanghai by the city of Pyongyang, North Korea, including Korean boxwood, celestial flower, fir, red pine, flowers and plants, a total of 20 species, planted in Longhua Nursery (now Shanghai Botanical Garden).

1971
尼克松访华期间，其下榻的套房内放置了一盆树干深裂、苍劲古拙、形态奇特的五针松盆景，来自上海植物园。
During Nixon's visit, a unique and ancient-looking pine bonsai was placed in his suite at a Shanghai hotel, originating from the Shanghai Botanical Garden.



1979
具有上海特色的海派盆景到联邦德国、荷兰、加拿大等7个国家参展。
Shanghai's unique local-style bonsai was exhibited in seven countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Canada.

文献资料（桌面 1-7）
Documentary section : tables 1-7

桌面 1：上海植物园
Tables 1: Shanghai Botanical Garden

1922
极司非而动物园建成并对外国人开放。
Jessfield Zoo was established and opened to foreigners.

1933
位于文庙路的市立动物园开放。
The Municipal Zoo located on Wenmiao Road was opened.

1937
市立动物园将全部动物无偿移交给顾家宅公园。
All animals at the Municipal Zoo were transferred to the Gu Family Residence free of charge.

1936（民国25年 | the 25th Year of the Republic of China）
市立动物园一大象于夜间毁坏笼门逃出时触电死亡。
An elephant at the Municipal Zoo died from electrocution while breaking free from its cage at night.

1954
位于虹桥路的西郊公园开放（今上海动物园）。
Xijiao Park was opened on Hongqiao Road (today's Shanghai Zoo).

1980
西郊公园改名上海动物园。
Xijiao Park was renamed Shanghai Zoo.

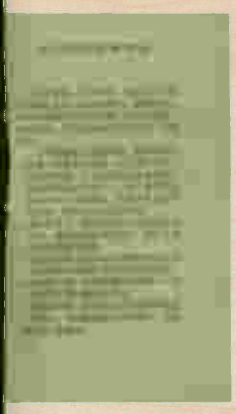
桌面 2：上海动物园
Table 2: Shanghai Zoological Garden

1985
日中绿化交流协会植树代表团在上海动物园种植落叶松和中国水杉。
Delegates from the Sino-Japanese Gardening Exchange Association planted deciduous trees and Chinese water firs in Shanghai Zoo.

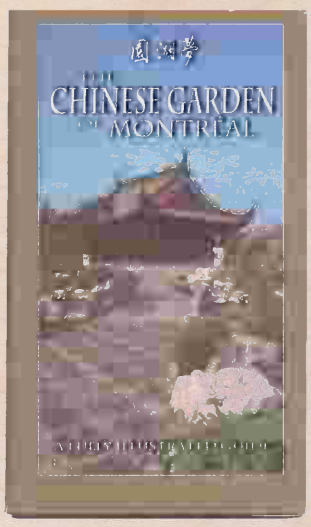
1989
日本横滨由上海市负责设计和建造的友谊园建成。
The city of Shanghai helped to design and construct the Friendship Garden in Yokohama, Japan.

1991
埃及开罗国际会议中心绿化工程和秀华园建成。秀华园是非洲的第一座中国园林。
Landscaping projects for the Cairo International Convention Center and Xiuhua Garden were completed. Xiuhua Garden became the first Chinese-style garden in Africa.

1994
荷兰王国格罗宁根市植物园（谊园）建成。
The Groningen City Botanical Garden (Yi Garden) was completed in the kingdom of the Netherlands.



1985
加拿大蒙特利尔市长和上海市长在上海植物园种植友谊树——糖槭树。
Mayors of Montreal and Shanghai together planted a friendship tree, a sugar maple tree, in Shanghai Botanical Garden.



1991
由上海市园林管理局负责设计、施工的加拿大蒙特利尔——梦湖园建成。
The Dream Lake Park in Montreal was built under the supervision of Shanghai's Park Management Bureau.

1973
上海市首次与外国城市结为友好城市，横滨市市长飞鸟田一雄在上海植物园种植樱花树作为纪念。
For the first time Shanghai established a sister city relationship with a foreign city, and Mayor Kazutoshi Fushinoda of Yokohama planted a cherry tree at Shanghai Botanical Garden in commemoration.

1996
英国副首相赫塞尔廷通过英国外交部索要上海植物园种子交换名录。
Deputy Prime Minister Lord Heseltine of the United Kingdom requested the Shanghai Botanical Garden's seed exchange catalogue through the UK Foreign Ministry.

1971
市花木公司为完成出口任务，在伊犁路怀恢复金鱼、花卉、盆景生产。
The Shanghai Floriculture Company resumed the production of goldfish, flowers, and bonsai on Huaiyi Road to meet export demand.

1992
兴中皮鞋有限公司认养上海动物园的一只狼。
Xingzhong Shoe Company sponsored a wolf at Shanghai Zoo.

1983
上海动物园首次成功繁殖金钱豹。
Shanghai Zoo successfully bred leopards for the first time.

1957
西郊公园（今上海动物园）首次成功繁殖美洲狮。
Xijiao Park (now Shanghai Zoo) successfully bred American mountain lions for the first time.

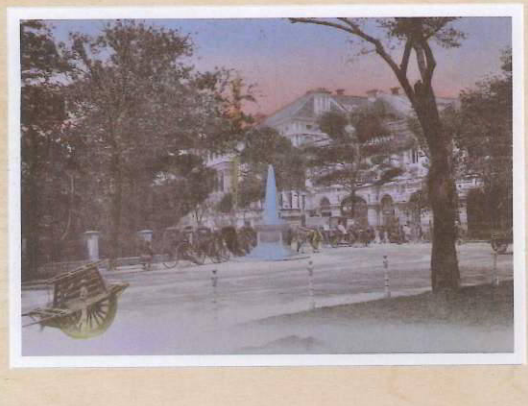
1959
西郊公园首次成功繁殖东北虎。
Xijiao Park (now Shanghai Zoo) successfully bred Siberian tigers for the first time.

1980
长颈鹿“海滨”被赠予上海动物园，于一九九三年误食游客投掷的塑料袋后去世。
Giraffe "Haibin" was gifted to Shanghai Zoo and passed away in 1993 after ingesting a plastic bag thrown by a visitor.

1979
日本大阪动物园护送一对长颈鹿来沪，西郊公园以一对白鹳交换。
Osaka Zoo in Japan sent a pair of giraffes to Shanghai, and in return Xijiao Park (now Shanghai Zoo) sent a pair of white storks.

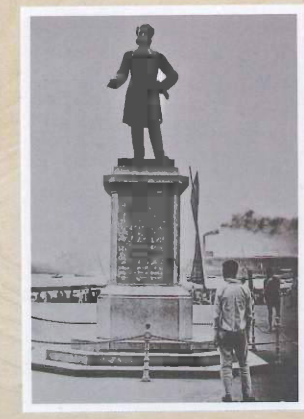
1959
西郊公园新建扩建的天鹅湖、狮虎山、熊猫岭、鹿苑、猴馆、百花厅工程竣工。
Xijiao Park (now Shanghai Zoo) completed the construction of Swan Lake, Lion Tiger Mountain, Panda Ridge, Deer Garden, Monkey Pavilion, and Hundred Flowers Hall.

桌面 3：上海动物园
Table 3: Shanghai Zoological Garden



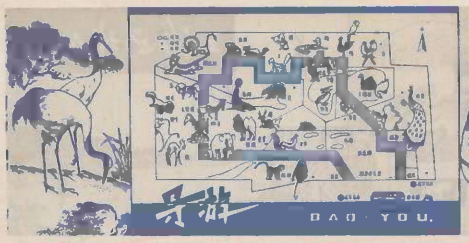
1862（同治元年 | the 1st year of the Tongzhi Era）
李鸿章在外滩北部建立“常胜军”纪念碑，是为上海市最早的街头雕塑。
Li Hongzhang erected the Ever-victorious Army stele in the north of the Bund, marking the earliest street monument in Shanghai.

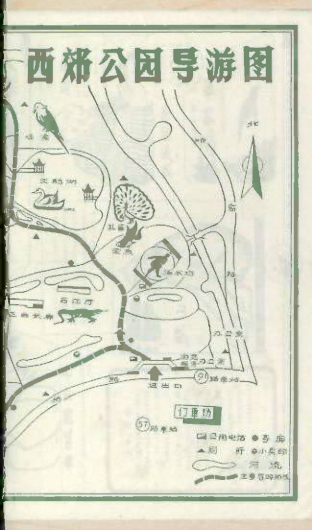
EXULTING at the war memorial beside the river at Shanghai, on Armistice Day. In background are warships dressed with bunting. In distance shells are falling.



1943（民国 32 年 | the 32nd year of the Republic）
伪上海市长陈公博下令拆除公园及街道绿地中的英、美等国的雕塑和纪念碑。
The puppet mayor of Shanghai, Chen Gongbo ordered the removal of sculptures and monuments from various countries in the parks and green spaces.

桌面 4：上海的城市雕塑
Table 4: Shanghai public sculptures





1978
上海市以丹顶鹤、大鸨各一对与横滨市交换长颈鹿、白掌长臂猿各一对。
Shanghai exchanged a pair of cranes and bustards with Yokohama city for a pair of giraffes and white-handed gibbons.

1973
市拨款 1.4 万美元给园林管理处购买长颈鹿、黑猩猩、海狮、斑马、北极熊、犀牛等珍贵动物。
The city allocated $14,000 for the Park Management Office to purchase rare species, including giraffes, chimpanzees, sea lions, zebras, polar bears, and rhinoceroses.

1955
大象“版纳”运抵上海西郊公园。
An elephant named "Banna" arrived at Xijiao Park (now Shanghai Zoo).

1937（民国 26 年｜ the 26th Year of the Republic of China）
普希金铜像于诗人逝世百年纪念日在祁齐路（今岳阳路）街道绿地落成。
A bronze statue of Pushkin was erected on the green lawn of Qi Qi Road (now Yueyang Road) to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the poet's passing.

1989
苏联总统戈尔巴乔夫到岳阳路街道绿地瞻仰俄国诗人普希金塑像。
Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev paid a visit to the Pushkin statue on the roadside lawn of Yueyang Road.

1984
改建后的东安公园全园开放。
东安公园原为清代张姓私园，建国后改为东安苗圃，1980 年开始将苗圃改建成公园。
The renovated Dong'an Park was opened to the public.
Originally a private garden of the Zhang family in the Qing Dynasty, it was transformed into a plant nursery after the founding of the People's Republic of China and then into a park in 1980.

1559
潘允端建豫园。
Pan Yunduan built the Yu Garden.

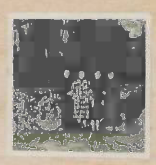
1961
豫园作为公园对外开放。
Yu Garden was opened as a public park.

桌面 5：豫园，秋霞圃，曲水园，醉白池（前殖民时期旧式私人花园）
Table 5: Yu Garden, Qiuxia Garden, Qushui Garden, Zuibai Pond (old private gardens from the pre-colonial era)

1865（同治四年 | the 4th year of the Tongzhi Era）
沿英美租界外滩（今苏州河口至延安东路）种植上海市区第一列人行道树。
The first trees were planted on the sidewalks in Shanghai's English-American Concessions along the Bund (from the mouth of Suzhou River to East Yan'an Road).

1950
市人民政府决定将跑马厅北部改建为人民公园。
The Municipal People's Government decided to convert the northern area of the Equestrian Hall into People's Park.

1886（光绪十二年 | the 12th year of the Guangxu Era）
工部局允许有身份的中国人在指定日期进入公共花园游览。
The Board of Works permitted Chinese with proper identification to enter public gardens on designated dates.



1887（光绪十三年 | the 13th year of the Guangxu Era）
公董局从法国购买 250 株悬铃木和 50 株桉树，植于法租界码头、花园。
The Public Council purchased 250 Camphor trees and 50 Eucalyptus trees from France and planted them in the French Concession docks and gardens.

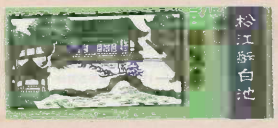
1979
台风两次侵袭上海，行道树倒伏 333 株、 倾斜 569 株。
Two typhoons hit Shanghai, causing 333 roadside trees to fall and 569 of them tilted and damaged

桌面 6：外滩，南京路，人民公园，黄埔公园（殖民时期租借地公园的历史）
Table 6: Bund and Nanjing Road area, People's Park, Huangpu Park (history of parks in the concession area during colonial era)

1478
龚弘在嘉定建龚氏园。
Gong Hong built Gong's Garden in Jiading.

1644
顾大申在松江一座无名旧园基础上建醉白池。
Gu Dashen built Zuibai Pond on the foundation of an unnamed old garden in Songjiang.

1983
龚氏，金氏，沈氏三姓的私宅园林合并为秋霞园，全园对外开放。
Private gardens that priorly belonged the Gong, Jin, and Shen families were merged to become Qiuxia Garden, which was opened to the public.



1784
青浦县城隍庙灵园（曲水园）建成。
The City Temple Ling Garden (Qushui Garden) was completed in Qingpu County.

1959
醉白池作为公园开放。
Zuibai Pond was opened as a park.

1925（民国 14 年 | the 14th year of the Republic of China）
公共租界有行道树 2.82 万株，法租界有行道树 1.83 万株。
There were 28,200 street trees in the Public Concession, and 18,300 roadside trees in the French Concession.

1971
为迎接美国总统尼克松访华，开始对西郊、复兴、黄浦等公园及外滩绿地进行修整。
In preparation for U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to China, Xijiao Park, Fuxing Park, and the green areas around the Bund underwent renovation.

1985
中国第一支南极考察队采集的一块南极石被置于人民公园中。
A stone collected from Antarctica by the first Chinese Antarctic Expedition Team was placed in People's Park.

1949
上海市受强台风侵袭，公园、行道树受重大损失。
Shanghai was hit by a powerful typhoon, causing significant damage to parks and pedestrian trees.

1994
全市免费开放的公园已有 23 个。
23 parks were already open free of charge to the public in Shanghai.

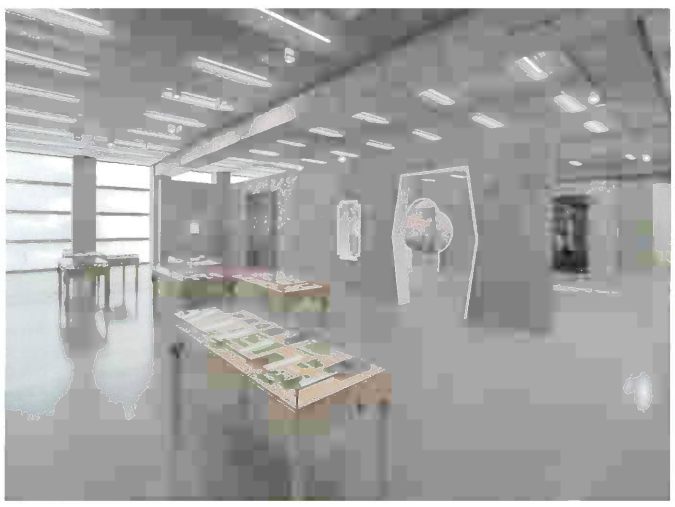
1905（光绪三十一年 | the 31st year of the Guangxu Era）
据工部局年报，引种康乃馨（香石竹）和南美兰花成功。
According to the Board of Work's annual report, the importation of carnations (Dianthus) and South American orchids was successful.

1890
“四不象”雕塑来自英国，自 1890 年安置在华人公园，后于 1966 年被毁。期间，在兆丰花园保存 40 年。
The "Four Unlikes" sculpture arrived from England. It was placed in the Chinese Park in 1890 and was destroyed in 1966. During that period, it was stored in Zhaofeng Garden for 40 years.

1914（民国 3 年 | the 3rd year of the Republic of China）
公共租界工部局把兆丰花园扩建为极司非而公园，仅向外国人开放。
The Public Concession's Board of Works expanded the Zhaofeng Garden into Jessfield Park, open only to foreigners.

1928（民国 17 年 | the 17th year of the Republic of China）
极司非而公园、虹口公园外滩草地及其沿岸绿地向中国人开放。
Jessfield Park, the lawns of Hongkou Park near the Bund, and the green areas along the river were open to Chinese residents.

桌面 7：中山公园
Table 7: Zhongshan Park



文献资料

此处呈现了艺术家在准备这一系列新作时用于进行研究的文献样本。通过一种全新的方式排列复古照片和明信片、参观门票和手册、专业目录和书籍，与展览的绘画和布景产生对话。在这个新的展览语境中，它们被赋予了超越其原始功能的历史与美学意义。该分类将三个不同的历史时期进行区分，从晚清到民国与殖民时期，再到 1949 年中华人民共和国成立后至今。

Documentary section

This section presents samples of documents that the artist has been using to conduct her research while preparing this body of new works. Vintage photographs and postcards, visitors tickets and booklets, specialized catalogues and books, in this new arrangement that resonate with the paintings and scenography of the exhibition. In this new presentation context, they are infused with a historical and esthetic significance that surpasses their original function. The classification distinguishes three different historical eras, from late Qing dynasty, Republic of China and colonial era, to the period starting after the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949 up to now.

1949
解放军上海警备司令部派出工兵到公园排除地雷，并由园林工人整理后，全部对外开放。
The Shanghai Garrison Command of the People's Liberation Army sent engineers to remove landmines from the parks, which were opened again to the public after being restored by gardening workers.

1862
霍锦士·霍格兄弟在今中山公园北部建立兆丰花园。
The Hogg Brothers, William and James Hogg, established the Zhaofeng Garden in what is now the northern part of Zhongshan Park.

1866
意大利汉璧礼爵士从该国带来一株悬铃木赠送给霍格，后栽种于兆丰花园（中山公园前身）。
Sir Henry Pottinger brought a weeping beech from Italy to Shanghai and gifted it to James Hogg, who later planted it in the Zhaofeng Garden (the precursor to Zhongshan Park).

1945
极司非而公园改名为中山公园。
Jessfield Park changed its name to Zhongshan Park.

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